

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

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GENERA OF DIPTERA.

Some of the generic names used for Scatophagidæ will stand or fall according to one's notion of homonymy. Becker, in 1894, proposed the name *Orthacheta* (cf. Index Zoologicus); Aldrich, in the interest of orthography, has altered this (Cat. N. A. Diptera) to *Orthochata*. Now, Germar long ago used *Orthochates* for a beetle, while Cossmann, in 1890, used *Orthochetus* for a mollusc. I do not pretend to say what ought to be done with such a mix-up; it comes back to the old question, whether an error in spelling (which may hypothetically be attributed to the printer) must be maintained; and again, if not, whether the differences in the termination suffice to prevent homonymy. To the last question I should answer yes, and so retain the fly, mollusc and beetle names.

In the same year Becker named another Scatophagid genus *Megaphthalma*, and Aldrich (l. c.) alters this to *Megophthalma*. Is this to be held invalid because of the earlier *Megophthalmus*, Curtis?

Aldrich credits *Pogonota* and *Okenia* to Becker. It is *Pogonota*, Zett., 1846 (*Okenia*, Zett., 1840, preoccupied).

In the Blepharoceridæ, Kellogg has a genus *Philorus*. Is this a homonym of *Philoros*, Walker, 1854, a word with the same derivation, applied to a valid genus of moths?

In Anthomyidæ, *Tetracheta*, Stein, Berl. Ent. Zeits., 1898, p. 254, is a homonym of *Tetracheta*, Ehrenb. The Dipterous genus may be called *Parasteinia*, n. n., type *Parasteinia unica* (*Tetracheta unica*, Stein.)

There are several other homonymous generic names in our list of Diptera; the attention of their authors has been called to them, and it is hoped that substitutes will be provided.

SOME NOCTUID MOTHS.

Euxoa brunneigera, Grote.—Hampson remarks (Cat. Lep. Phal. IV., 270) that "the form from Colorado is paler and grayer brown, the markings of fore wing sometimes obsolescent, the hind wing paler towards base." I think this Colorado insect is a valid subspecies, which may be termed *E. brunneigera Masoni*. The specimen before me is from Mr. J. Mason's collection, and is from Glenwood Springs, Colorado. I compared it with the excellent series of true *brunneigera* in the National Museum, and found that it differed by the lighter and redder colour, the broader primaries, and the much fainter median band. *E. citricolor*, Grote, also occurs at Glenwood Springs (Mason collection).

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Acontia neomexicana, Smith, notwithstanding the name, was not described from New Mexico. Fortunately the name is justified by a specimen in the National Museum, collected by myself at Las Cruces, N. M., in April.

Cinophanus Dyari, Ckll.—Described from New Mexico, is also found in the Huachuca Mts., Arizona. (In coll. U. S. National Museum.)

TWO PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA.

I have recently described two parasitic species, basing my conclusions as to their distinctness on published descriptions. I gave the types to the National Museum, and when recently in Washington took occasion to compare them with their nearest allies.

Proctotrypes Coloradicus, Ckll., is darker and rather more robust than *P. pallidus*, Say. Dr. Ashmead thinks it is a form of *pallidus*, and this is very likely the case. I will take the opportunity to record that *P. rufigaster*, Prov. (det. Ashm.), was collected by myself at Monument Rock, Santa Fé Canon, New Mexico. This is the first record of the genus from New Mexico.

Porizon Vierecki, Ckll., differs from the allied *hyalinipennis*, Cress., (type compared) by the white veins of the wings, and especially by the much more slender hind femora. *P. hyalinipennis* has thick femora in both sexes.

A NEW DEXIID PARASITE OF A CUBAN BEETLE.

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Thelairoides ischyri, new species.

Black, the antennæ, palpi, labella and front corners of the first two abdominal segments pale yellow, the last segment and hind edge of the preceding orange yellow. Front at narrowest part one-fifth as wide as either eye, the upper three pairs of frontal bristles much larger than the others, one pair beneath insertion of antennæ, facial ridges strongly diverging below, antennæ slender, almost as long as the face, the third joint five times as long as the second. Mesonotum gray pruinose, a broad fascia behind the suture, and four vittæ in front of it black, three postsutural and two sternopleural bristles. Abdomen bearing marginal bristles on the last three segments, and with a discal row on the last one; abdomen polished, the last three segments narrowly whitish pruinose on their bases. Pulvilli much shorter than the last tarsal joint. Wings hyaline. Length, 6 mm.

A male specimen bred from the beetle, *Ischyryus flavitarsis*, Lec., in April, at Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, by Dr. George Dimmock. Type No. 8458, U. S. National Museum.

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